This Report is for You

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is groundwater from 18 wells. The wells draw from the Floridan Aquifer.

Because of the excellent quality of our water, the only treatments required are chlorine for disinfection purposes and fluoride for dental health purposes.

I ask your support in protecting and conserving our water resources. They are critical to the continued well-being of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

Colonel Eric A. Pohland
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Eglin AFB routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report is based on the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2007. Data obtained before January 1, 2007, and presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

Maintaining Water Systems

Responsibility for our drinking water is a team effort that involves several offices.

- State-certified operators and utility systems technicians in the 96th Civil Engineer Group operate and maintain both water systems.
- The Environmental Management office provides compliance oversight for Eglin's public water systems.
- The Bioenvironmental Engineering office of the 96th Medical Group regularly collects and tests water from all systems to ensure the water meets state and federal standards.

A word about water quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

(A) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

(B) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

(C) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

(D) Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

(E) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you can flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

In 2004, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) performed a Source Water Assessment on our system. The assessment was conducted to provide information about any potential sources of contamination in the vicinity of our wells. There are 10 potential sources of contamination for these systems with a moderate susceptibility level. The susceptibility determination is designed to evaluate potential sources of contamination within a public water system's delineated assessment area. Once potential sources have been located, site conditions and "chemicals of concern" associated with each potential source will be identified. Chemicals of concern are those chemicals expected to be associated with the activities of the potential source. For example, the chemical benzene is associated with retail fuel facilities. Therefore, benzene would be considered the chemical of concern for the underground storage tanks at a retail gasoline station.

The susceptibility determination assumes that any contaminant released to the ground surface has the potential to enter a public water supply system. Susceptibility is determined by health effects (toxicity and potential cancer risk) of a chemical of concern, leaching potential (mobility) of a chemical of concern, protection provided by the underlying geologic materials and operating practices and design of the potential source(s) of contamination.

Each of these factors will be assigned a value and evaluated. The potential contaminant source will then be given a score and assessed as posing a low, moderate, or high concern to the source water, based upon the score outcome. This provides information that can be used to quickly screen the potential sources of contamination to identify those that may pose a threat to drinking water sources (http://www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp/suscept.asp). The assessment results are available on the FDEP Source Water Assessment and Protection Program website at www.dep.state.fl.us/swapp or they can be obtained from Ms. Teresa Jordan, 96CEG/CEVCE, Water Quality Manager at 1-850-882-7655.

We at Eglin Air Force Base would like you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to insuring the quality of your water. If you have any questions or concerns about the information provided in this report, please feel free to call: MSgt Lynn Lytle or TSgt Jason Henning at 1-850-883-8607.

Drinking Water Quality Report

Testing Period
01 Jan 2007 – 31 Dec 2007

For
Eglin Main Base
Eglin ACC/Housing

A Few Definitions

In the table to the right, you may find unfamiliar terms and abbreviations. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE): An important part of the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproducts Rule (***DBPR***). The IDSE is a one-time study conducted by water systems to identify distribution system locations with high concentrations of trihalomethanes (***THMs***) and haloacetic acids (***HAAs***). Water systems will use results from the IDSE, in conjunction with their Stage 1 DBPR compliance monitoring data, to select compliance monitoring locations for the Stage 2 DBPR.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

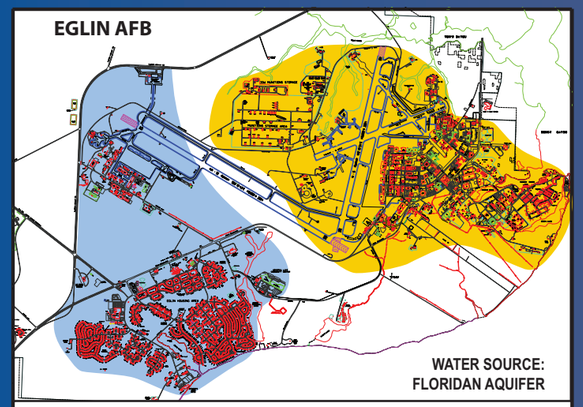
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

"ND" means not detected and indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) or **Micrograms Per Liter (µg/l):** One part by weight of analyte to 1 billion parts by weight of the water sample.

Parts Per Million (ppm) or ***Milligrams Per Liter (mg/l):*** One part by weight of analyte to 1 million parts by weight of the water sample.

Picocurie Per Liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.



Map colors correspond to colors in the water quality table

2007 EGLIN ACC/HOUSING & EGLIN MAIN BASE CONTAMINANTS TABLE

Statistics for Eglin ACC/Housing Statistics for Eglin Main Base

Radiological Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	Apr 02 Jan – Dec 06	N	4.5	ND – 4.5	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 + 228 or combined radium (pCi/L)	Apr 02 Jan – Dec 06	N	1.3	ND – 1.3	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride (ppm)	Mar-May 05	N	1.37	0.1 – 1.37	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Mar-May 05	N	1	ND – 1	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Nickel (ppb)	Mar-May 05	N	52	ND – 52	N/A	100	Pollution from mining and refining operations. Natural occurrence in soil.
Sodium (ppm)	Mar-May 05	N	21	ND – 21	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)(ppm)	Mar-May 07	N	0.01	ND – 0.01	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	Mar 05 & Mar 07	N	0.013	ND – 0.013	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	Mar 05 & Mar 07	N	0.375	ND – 0.375	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Water additive which promotes strong teeth when at optimum levels between 0.7 and 1.3 ppm
Lead (point of entry) (ppb)	Mar 05 & Mar 07	N	3	ND – 3	N/A	15	Residue from man-made pollution such as auto emissions and paint; lead pipe, casing, and solder
Sodium (ppm)	Mar 05 & Mar 07	N	14	ND – 14	N/A	160	Salt water intrusion, leaching from soil

Stage 1 Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Contaminants

For the following parameters monitored under Stage 1 D/DBP regulations, the level detected is the highest annual average (running annual average - RAA) of the quarterly averages (Chlorine) or the annual average of the quarterly averages (Haloacetic Acids, and/or TTHM (MCL 80 ppb). Range of Results is the range of results (lowest to highest) at the individual sampling sites, including Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) results.

Disinfectant or Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	MCL Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Range of Results	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan-Dec 07	N	0.7	0.57 – 0.8	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (five) (HAA5) (ppb)	Jul-05	N	0.07	ND – 0.7	NA	MCL = 60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Jul-05	N	6.16	ND – 13.7	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	Jan – Dec 07	N	0.78	0.57 – 0.94	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	Jul & Sep 05	N	5.04	ND – 12.7	NA	MCL = 80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper (Tap Water)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of sampling (mo./yr.)	AL Violation Y/N	90th % Result	No. of sampling sites exceeding the AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sep 05	N	0.127	0 of 20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sep 05	N	4	0 of 20	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Copper (tap water) (ppm)	Jun-Sep 07	N	0.11	0 of 20	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (tap water) (ppb)	Jun-Sep 07	N	7	0 of 20	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).